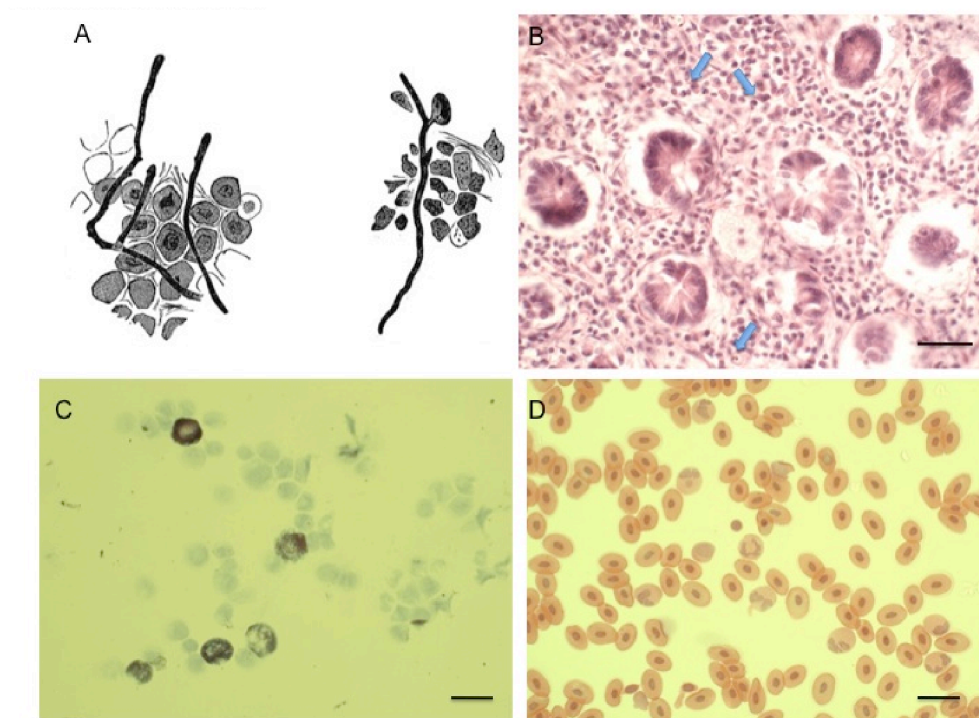


S4 | Slides from Sherrington's studies in bacteriology and haematology.



A: Illustration of the presumed micro-organism from Cholera cases in Spain “with terminal or nodal swellings connected by filaments varying greatly in thickness, and showing no differentiation into component cells” (reproduced, with permission, from REF 1). Roy, Brown, and Sherrington found this microorganism in the mucous membrane of small intestine from the deep part of mucosa in all autopsy cases from Spain.

B: Slide of intestine from a Cholera case, with an inscription: “Cholera, pigment in leucocytes” from tray 10. This slide might be related to REF 2. The scale bar represents 100 μm .

C: Slide from Sherrington's histological box with inscription “Peritoneal cells (rat basophil cells)” (from Tray 10). The scale bar represents 10 μm .

D: Stained smear of frog blood from Sherrington's histological box, University of Oxford. There are numerous slides of blood (amphibian, dog, human) and preparations from bone marrow in tray 9, indicating that Sherrington maintained his interest in hematology and microbiology after working in the laboratories of Virchow and Koch in 1886. The scale bar represents 10 μm .

References

1. Roy, C.S., Brown, J. G., & Sherrington, C.S. Preliminary report on the pathology of cholera asiatica (as observed in Spain 1885). *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London*, 41, 173-181 (1886).
2. Sherrington, C.S. Note on the anatomy of Asiatic cholera as exemplified in cases occurring in Italy in 1886. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London*, 42, 474-477 (1887).